THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for countrication, will be published every Saturday morting, at the forming prices: For one copy, \$2 per annum; three copies for \$5; as pure for \$5; ten copies for \$15; two types for \$5; ten copies for \$15; two types for \$5; ten copies for \$16; two types for \$6.

# TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

SROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

MISSE AND ORIO BAILROAD, FAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Two through trains are now rundaily, except Sanday, from Washington for the West, as follows:

1st. Mist brain starts: as 7.45, 2. m., (Sunday excepted.) connect.

1st. Mist brain starts: as 7.45, 2. m., (Sunday excepted.) connect.

2st. Mist brain starts: as 7.45, 2. m., (Sunday excepted.) connect.

2st. The Chombal St. Louly, and Chicago Express Connection leaves.

2st. The Chombal St. Louly, and Chicago Express Connection teaves.

2st. The Chombal St. Louls, Mansas, 2st. Time from Washington to Chicago St. Source, or Des Louis only 4 thours.

To view the grand mountain sensery of the road in daylight take either the 7.45, 2. m., or 3.30, p. m., train from Washington.

For Pararraburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road take the 3.20, p. m., train.

e Washington for Baltimore at 6.15 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.30 15, p. m. On Sunday at 3.36, p. m., only. e Baltimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.30, p. m. at 4.30, a. m., only. 5 and 4.45 trains only will stop at way stations and for Annapolis connections.

The 7-45, a. m., and 3.56, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for the West, and the 6.15, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.

For further information inquire at the Statimere and Ohio Railroad Teket Office, of THOS. H. PARSIONS, Agent, Washington.

Oct 3 Master of Transportation, Haltimere.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

EAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILBOAD.

UREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDEIA RAILROAD.

Prom WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennesceo, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkanesa, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Ballroad Office, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, in beard of the Steam Ferry Beat George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Aexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

To Richmond, Banville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Dalton, Ationta, Chartoneoga, Nashville, Huntaville, Grand Junction, Memphis, Montgemery, and New Orleans.

By a Birect Route and Continuous Railway Connextons to Memphis. Advorting greater Expedition and Countort, and being over 200 miles aborter than by any other route.

The steam ferry beat George Page leaves the floot of Seventh street at 65 of cite, a.m., for Alexandriu, where passengers take the cars for Richmond, Charlottoville, Staunton, White Sulphur Springs, Woodstock, &c., and at Ty, p. m., for Richmond and all points Southwest, making sure and close connexions to Memphis.

laggage wagons and onulbuses leave the office, Pa. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and 7, p. E. JAMES A. EVANS, Agent,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock, The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite hours. Fare 18 cents.
Whaley's omitibues counciling with the Page and Collyer, will leave the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennaylvania avonue, be same time the 'rosts leave Alexandria.

June S-cod—off RUHARD WALLACH, President.

OFFICE TO THAY ELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE-MINT WITH GREATHY MIFROV RESERVANCE.—FROM WAS LIGITON DEBETT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA POTOMAG STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAG RAIL-ROAD LINE.—Two fast daily lines from Washington for the South and Southwest. Roats leave their berths, foot of 6th street, at 63, a.m., and 75, p. m. Tascengor's by the morning boat can obtain a fine breakfast on board and chiply a pleasant sail of 3½ hours down the locatiful Potomac, passing in full view of Mount Verroon. By the evening boat they incure a good support and a rest of four hours in confortable bertile or state rooms, and arrive in likelimotia it time to connect withall the trains for the South and Southwest.

The great southern mail is conveyed over this route, it being 44.

Also, connect at Richmond with the Danville, Southside, Virginia, FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

connessee, and see Polt THE SOUTHWARD.

Dalville, Bristol, Dalton, Memphis, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Memphis, Autanta, Montgomery, and New Grieans.

For threngh tickets and further information of the route, inquire at the southern ticket office, No. 372 Pernosylvania avenue, one dose cast of Browns' Hotel, or on board the beats, foot of 6th street.

GEO. E. MATTINLY, Ticket Agent.

# NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes. THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and fucing that a discriminating public were destowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all beir stock, have enlarged their dept, by opening an extensive wars and subscroom or Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murrary street, opening the City Hall. This collargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jeweiry.

Al 80-

or store hours; Jones's patent pormutation bank lock; and Crygler patent letter lock, without key.

Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
251 Broadway, corner Murray at., New York.
F. COYLE & CO., Agenta
Washington, D. C. B. W. KNOWLES, Agent Richmond, Virginia

# DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, moreantic credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

May 28-6mos\*

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH
Century, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to be Wood, of this city, from a gentionan in Malne, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor useless pultery from the press:

Barn, (Me.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

Pure O. J. Wood & Co.: Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly benchical effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it, I soon found it was proving what I had which, I used it shout twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the word that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more seft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of finy-two, has used it will the same effect.

The above notice I decur due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a recibient here for the last fifteen years, and am known to made of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well am myself.

I am, truly, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND,

Ratmone, Jan. 23, 1858. BATH, (Me.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Proc. Woods: Dear sir. Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in Now Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found to never as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the affected such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON. the afflicted such a treasure.

The undersigned, J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the trethodox Church at Brookheld, Massachusetts. the is a gentleman of great influence and universally believed.

WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858. Paor. Wood: Dear sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color, have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure of profit.

Front:

Yours, truly,

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large holds a evert, forty per cent more to proportion, and retails for \$3 a bottle.

oothe.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Katablishment.) and 114 Market street, in Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

# e Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 161.

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1858. TWO CENTS.

Office Superintendent of the Public Printing, DROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER

for the public prioring for the year ending on the lat day of December, 1869.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quality, quality, and description of each kind of panes. The squired;

CLUB 4.

200 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncalendered, as may be required,) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

The fibre of the paper of each of the above classes to be of liner and cotton, free from all adusteration with mineral or other axis stances, or a fair whiteness, and put up in quirous of twenty-four sheets each, and in bundle; of two reams each; each ream to contain 430 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under five per cent from the standard weight will be received and the green weight will in all cases be required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be contained.

8. 50 reams imperial do
9. 100 reams writing paper, 10 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-cight pounds per ream.
2. 1,500 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-titree pounds per ream.
3. 3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-titree pounds per ream.
3. 3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-diventy-aix pounds.
4. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 32 inches, to weigh twenty-day pounds per ream.
5. 340 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
6. 400 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
All the papers designated in classes 6 and 7 must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream and no "outside" quires; they are to be made of the best materials, free from adulteration, and flished in the best manner. The papers in class 5 are to be white or blue, of the regular standard sizes of the respective kinds, and of such weights as may be required by this office; those in class 7 are to be white, and of the sizes and weights apective kinds, and of such weights as may be required by this office; those in class 7 are to be white, and of the sizes and weights apected in the same and the subject to a separate vision of the classes of the respective kinds, and of such weights as may be required by this office; those in class 7 are to be white, and of the sizes and weights apected for in all the classes, to be furnished at such times and to such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered as generately, and he subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the guaranty that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation with good and sufficient suretice to furnished at this office, and none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeting therewith.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered

# Notice of the Discontinuance of the Land Of-fices at Mineral Point, in the State of Wiscon-

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of law, and in view of the fact that the unsold and in the Mixibat. Pours Bernice is reduced below one hundred thousand acres, the Secretary of the Interior has directed the discontinuance of anid district, and that the unsold lands therein he made subject to sale and entry at La Crosses in sold State.

Lands remaining unsold and unappropriated by law, and subject to entry at the office now discontinued, will cease to be subject to entry at anid office, from the date of the receipt of notice to that effect by the register and receiver thereof, and the land officers at La Crosses will give public notice of the day on which they will be prepared to receive applications for entries of any such lands at their office.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1838.

JOS. S. WILSON,

RICH SCHEMES FOR NOVEMBER, 1858.—
GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, WHAINGTON, DELAWARE
To be drawn under the Superintendence of Commissioners appointed
by the Governor.

\$37,500 I—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE Class 247, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, NOVEMBER 6, 1858.

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\$38,000!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 253, for 1868. To be drawn at WHMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday,

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\$55,000 :- Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWAR Clay, 259, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, Del., on Satu lay, NOVIGMERT 20, 1868.

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\$50,000 !- Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWAR

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	o order fro Addres Oct 17					CKEY, A		re.

VISITORS TO WASHINGTON will find at Philp's VISITORS TO WASHINGTON will find at Philp's book and stationery store all the elements of a first-class establishment. The stock, replete with novelly, includes a choice so-lection of standard and other works, American and English stationery, (the latter of extra fine qualities not usually kept,) and every article connected with the trade. In addition, there is a lineart gallery at the rear of the store, containing a varied collection of oil paintings, water-color drawings, photographs, chromo-lithographs and engravings; the inspection of which is respectfully inwited. Visiting cards engraved and printed expeditionally. Inly parcels received from the northern cities. Weekly parcels from Europe.

All the new French novels, medical and scientific books received on publication.

FRANKLIN PHILP,

Bookseller and Stationer,
Oct 6

332 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.

THE POLITICS OF THE DAY

REMARKS OF HON. R. H. GILLET. On the 7th of October, 1858.

(From the Postdum /N. Y.) Courier and Journal I

[From the Postdam (N. Y.) Courier and Joarnal.]

It would be an ungrateful return for the many favors received at the hands of the democracy of St. Lawrence to decline to address you, when the subjects which agitate the public mind are fraught with so many important consequences, affecting not only the present but future generations.

Our country is almost boundless, having every variety of soit, and producing an endless diversity of productions, and enjoys advantages unequalled by any nation on earth. We have civil institutions superior to any contrived by human wisdom, which are administered with a wisdom and ability and in a manner which will not suffer by a comparison with any other country. Our prosperity is unequalled and our own security and happiness is the proud boast of every American citizen. And all this, there are many who sorely suffer in the mind because they are unable to dictate to others in their religious belief, and mode of worshipping God, and others who equally suffer because they cannot control the votes of their neighbors at elections and dictate the political actions of every town and county in the Union. They are not content todo what they deem right themselves, but they desire to direct all others, and punish them for their independence of thought and action. Millions of men have been in past ages slaughtered for non-conforming faith in religion and budding independence of thought in politics. Nations have been debuged in blood to repress or propagate systems of government. Our thirteen colonies successfully resisted the bayonet mode of suppressing political truths, and propagation of unacceptable errors, and this resistance resulted in our present unequalled form of government. To a national organization were committed such powers and authority as each State could not so well exercise, and all other was wisely left with each to manage in its own way. Provision was made for adding new States to the sisterhood of thirteen to meet the to manage in its own way. Provision was made for ng new States to the sisterhood of thirteen to meet the encies of the future. The States spoke the federal exigencies of the future. The States spoke the federal government into existence, committing to it our foreign affairs, national defence, and a few other powers not casily exercised by them, denying to it all other power, and expressly reserving to themselves all not thus delegated. Without preserving this State independence, the national government could never have been formed. When the British power crumbled to the earth, each State was free British power crumbred to the card, saken state was tree and independent, having all power and authority within its borders. Each made a constitution and such laws as she chose, and executed them in her own manner, being responsible to no power on earth. Each yielded certain specified powers to a federal agency and expressly reserved the residue of power to herself.

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

There has now sprung up a party who are dissatisfied ith our institutions thus contrived, and insist that cer-There has now sprung up a party who are dissatisfied with our institutions thus contrived, and insist that certain of the States shall not exercise the powers reserved to themselves, and shall not manage their own affairs in their own way, but that such States shall conform to their views, and conduct them as they shall dictate. They propose to crush them out, if they fail to conform. They insist that those who do not yield to their views shall be debarred all share in the administration of the national agency, and shall be forever deemed infamous and unworthy of equal social relations and political privshall be debarred all share in the administration of the national agency, and shall be forever deemed infamous and unworthy of equal social relations and political privileges. They further insist that what they do not deem property and protect by law at home shall not be so deemed elsewhere nor protected, and that they will treat as a felon and outlaw whoever differs with them on this subject. They claim the right to dictate to our newly-acquired Territories what local and domestic institutions they shall form, and insist that non-conformity shall be ground of exclusion when they apply for admission as States. They contend that the national agency, created by all the States, and for other purposes, shall be bent and used to enforce their wishes. They deny it possesses those good qualities heretofore accredited to it by all. Instead of its being a benign instrument of good, they say it is one of evil, while they seek to convert it into one of vengeance to punish those who differ with them in opinion upon a single question.

The subjects of wrong and error at home are overlooked for those supposed to exist at a distance, where the people deemed themselves fully competent to manage their own affairs. Those who differ with them in opinion concerning the control of affairs, by the constitution expensitived exclusively to divers, are the subjects of radio.

their own analys. These who their was an interest concerning the control of affairs, by the constitution committed exclusively to others, are the subjects of political warfare, unparalleled in our times and unequalled on earth, where blood is not the price of independent opincarth, where blood is not the price of independent opinions. Beliefs and motives are attributes to men which never entered their hearts, the existence of which is not really believed by those most loud in proclaiming and the process of the process of controlreally believed by those most loud in proclaiming and charging them upon others. Under pretence of controling affairs in distant States and Territories, where neither the constitution, nor the fitness of things confers on them the power to do so, they seek to strike down all who differ with them in opinion, while at home they carry on war for opinion's sake, down to the lowest employments, whether public or private. The tyranny and vengeance manifested by this new party fully equals that so signally rebuked by our forefathers in the days of the revolution. What creates special wonder is, that this party tolerate at the present time, without rebuke or question every possible the present time, without reduce or question every possible variety of opinion upon every subject, except that which re-lates to the rights of the States and Territories to manage their own local and domestic affairs in their own way, and their own assumed right of interference. Upon all other sub-jects their lenlency permits changes and modifications of jects their leniency permits changes and modifications of opinions to suit surrounding exigencies, without weakening the strong bonds of union and fellowship upon this meddling, narrow, and mischievous one. Even the avowed design of annihilating the constitution and its anthority and setting up wrangling small governments in place of the present noble and glorious one, is tolerated, if not approved, without reproach or question. They fellowship and support for high office one who proposes the annihilation of the negro race, if necessary, to rid the country of slavery. Such are some of the theories and designs of the republican party, the marvelousness of whose creed is only equalled by the extent and variety of its signal inconsistencies.

The principles of this party have been more or less connected with human affairs since the origin of governments, but first acquired a wide-spread prominence and control in the days of the revolution. They are now deeply implanted in the human breast, and, when not misled by false lights or veiled error, guide the action of a great majority of the American people. They rest upon the holy ground of equal rights, duties, and privileges, and a sacred adherence to the constitution as it exists. The democrat construes his power under it, strictly, and refuses to exercise doubtful powers. If there are errors in it they are not his. He did not make them, but merely construes it as he understands it. He believes that the national government is most useful and best performs its duty when it wisely exercises unquestioned powers and abstains from all others. He is opposed to its being made the instrument to repress or specially build up any State or interest at the expense of others. He is confident that all power not conferred upon the federal government remains with the States, who are empowered to exercise it in their own way, and that no one outside their limits is authorized to interfere. He wishes man left free to pursue his own interests and happiness when he deep not unlawfully enerosch. upon another, and duty when it wisely exercises inquestioned powers and alstains from all others. He is opposed to its being made the instrument to repress or specially build up any State or interest at the expense of others. He is confident that all power not conferred upon the federal government remains with the States, who are empowered to exercise it in their own way, and that no one outside their limits is authorized to interfere. He wishes man left free to pursue his own interests and happiness when the does not unlawfully encroach upon another, and that no third person shall dictate to him the mode in which he shall accomplish these objects. He wishes to confine all exercising authority within its clear and acknowledged boundaries. He is opposed to overlooking home evils to attend to the affairs of others to manage them for themselves. He insists that the federal government shall not be the instrument for the punishment of men, or the destruction of property, where the constitution has conferred no such power. He believes that a man's religion and his mode of worship are matters solely pertaining to himself, and for which no other man has a right to call him to account, or to punish him. He condemns all persecution and abuse of men in other States for honestly exercising those political powers and privileges with which they are invested. He invokes the traitor's fate upon all who propose or fellowship treason to the constitution or Union. He asks no special legislation for his own honest exercisons, without pass of the condens whip treason to the constitution or Union. He asks no special legislation for his own honest exercisons, without regard to those great political power. The free to manny states. That party now hopes to continue this state of things, and through the passions to an extent which would overpower reason, and the republican party triumphed in many States. That party now looped to control the political destinics of the condensation and wrong when pursuing honest

exertions in his own affairs. He solicits no advantages MRRHR AGITATIONS CONCERNING SLAVIET IN OTHER STATE.

exertions in his own affairs. He solicits no advantages which those exertions do not produce.

Such are the leading features of democracy, which are the same everywhere, in Maine and California, in Texas and Minuesota, New York and Virginia. True democrats, believing that, if honestly and fairly applied, they will produce the most happy results, and work no injury to any one, will never attempt to conceal or mystify their opinions, but will candidly and frankly avow them any and everywhere. They are conscious that upon their ascendancy and fair administration depend the present and future welfare of our country. If they are crushed out by penderous error, superstition, or chicanery, they know that perilous consequences will follow. But if "crushed to earth," they believe that democratic principles will rise again, and that under them for ages to come American citizens will enjoy the blessings of a free constitutional government, where they may worship field in their own way, and exercise all their privileges without accountability to meddlesome dictation. They are confident that the political errors of their adversaries will "die amid their worshippers," and that those great truths which were practically illustrated by a Jefferson and a Jackson will yet prevail wherever the wave of civilization extends. They have nobly resolved, regardless of all possible consequences, to discharge their whole duty to themselves, the constitution, and their country, and their God. They do not seek power for the pleasure of its exercise, but to secure the people in the enjoyment of their personal and political rights, which no other party fully accords to them.

Nearly twenty years since the substance of these views was condensed and reduced to form by me at Baltimore, and the same was approved by the democracy of the Union, and no where more cordially than in St. Lawrence:

1st. That the federal government is one of limited

1st. That the federal government is one of limited

ist. That the federal government is one of limited power, derived solely from the constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2d. That the constitution does not confer upon the

general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3d. That the constitution does not confer authority

upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4th. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to fester one branch of industry to the detriment of my other, or to check the interests of one perent of any other, or to cherish the interests of one porment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one per-tion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample pro-tection of persons and property from domestic violence

tection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5th. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is requisite to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

6th. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly be still for the best interest of the course.

hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerou hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

7th. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the second black and of the several States; and that such States, are the sole of the several States; and that such States are the sole judges of everything apportaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to inter-fere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most

in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the hap-piness of the people and endanger the stability and per-manency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions. Sth. That the separation of the moneys of the gov-ernment from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government, and the rights of the recoils.

people.

That the liberal principles imbedied by Jeffer the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute, books.

our statute-books.

These resolutions have been the received doctrine in every democratic national convention since held, and have been re-affirmed by the democratic party in every part of the Union. They have been as unequivocally condemned by the opposing party, both in and out of this State. They have been the basis of action of the democrats whenever and wherever in power. Is there a republican anywhere who will boldly and publicly approve and defend them? The mass of that party in this county and in this State consists of those who denounced them with bitterness and fury, and its principal leaders here our statute-books. and in this State consists of those who denounced them with bilterness and furny, and its principles and elsewhere repudiate and pointedly condenn the principles avowed in them. In St. Lawrence county full one-half, if not all of those elected by the repudian party to office, for the last three years, were, and now though they were cardially approved by General Jackson and Slias Wright, and all the great lights of the democratic party. But who in the republican make will now affirm that he altheres to these resolutions, and especially the seventh, which declares the independence of the States, and that the effort of the abolitionists and others to induce Compress to interfere with questions of allows a considered to the their thoughts and the states of the abolitionists and others to induce Compress to interfere with questions of alary are excelled to the their thoughts and the states of the Lindon, and ought not to become tensing a phase of the people and endanger, the stability and permanency of the Lindon, and ought not to become tensing a phase of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Lindon, and ought not to become the stability and permanency of the Lindon, and ought not to become the stability and permanency of the Lindon, and ought not to become the stability and permanency of the Lindon, and ought not to become the stability and permanency of the Lindon, and ought not to become the stability and permanency of the Lindon, and ought not to become the stability and permanency of the Lindon, and ought not to become the stability and permanency of the Lindon, and ought not to become the stable and the state of the Lindon, and ought not to become the stable and the state of the Lindon and ought not to be commensued by any friend of our political institutions? Does not every man, to the Lindon and ought to the stable permanency of the Lindon and ought to the stable permanency of the Lindon and ought to the stable permanency of the Lindon and ought to the stable permanency of the Lindon a

Since the formation of our constitution, every slav

Missouri Compromise. With the admission of the State the agitation ceased.

The next considerable agitation grew out of the Wil-The next considerable agitation grew out of the Wilmot provise, which was so contrived as to mislead thousands of well-meaning men. During the war with Mexico we had taken possession of California and New Moxico, and proposed to secure a treaty title, instead of one by conquest, through the agency of a small sum in ready money. To the provision making the appropriation a proviso was moved requiring the exclusion of slavery by treaty stipulation. The movers did not expect, nor probably really desire, this measure to prevail. They knew no treaty containing such a provision could be ratified by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate, and it must therefore fail. The consequences would be that we must renew the war without provocation, or give up our acquisitions without se out provocation, or give up our acquisitions without se-curing any indemnity for the past. The former would shock the moral sense of the world, and the latter would have made us the objects of universal contempt, for throwing away the fruits of a contest which Mexico has throwing away the fruits of a contest which Mexico had forced upon us. The movement served its purpose of excitement and exasperation. It divided and defeated the democrats and brought the whigs into power in '48—they electing a slaveholder, General Taylor, President. This fact demonstrated the extent of sincerity of the mass of the republican party, they being then whigs. Wilmot's movement failed, as did its successor, pre-Wilmot's movement failed, as did its successor, pre-sented by a now republican leader. The golden State (California) and immense Territory besides was acquired, hereafter to be received in the Union as States upon the footing of equality with the original thirteen and the

(California) and immense Territory besides was acquired, hereafter to be received in the Union as States upon the footing of equality with the original thirteen and the others since admitted. The friends of the acquisition, who were also democrats, then offered to extend the Missouri compromise line, which was limited to the Louisana purchase, to the Pacific, and moved amendments to that effect. But they were resisted by the friends of the proviso, and mainly defeated by their votes. Had they voted for this extension it would have been adopted. Their consistency is illustrated by their refusing the extension and now complaining because it has been repealed, so as not to operate upon and divide this belt of land forming Kansas. In both cases political agitation was clearly the object, without reference to the public good.

Civil governments were needed in the newly-acquired Territories. In several States the whigs, to secure the ascendency, courted the abolitionists, and rendered them all the aid and comfort in their power. To this end they passed laws, not only forbidding State functionaries to aid in the return of runaway slaves, but others, interposing many obstacles to the execution of the fugitive-slave law. This occasioned the necessity for an amendment of that law, which committed its execution to the hands of federal officers. When these measures came before Congress, a large share of the whig party joined the agitators, demanding the exclusion of slavery in our new acquisitions, and opposing all amendment of the fugitive-slave law, the legal effect of which they had previously aided to destroy. This whole series of measures being passed were called the Compromise of 1850. The viously aided to destroy. This whole series of measures being passed were called the Compromise of 1850. The agitation mostly ceased, and, mainly by its connection with the abolitionists, the whig party died, and democracy series to invested. with the abolitio

ORGANIZATION OF KANSAS AND NEBBASEA.

In 1854 there was a belt of good land lying west of Arkanses, Missouri, and Iowa, which was being settled and was without a suitable government. It lay within the old Louisiana purchase, and the Missouri Compression of the control of the ORGANIZATION OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA. rats whenever and wherever in power. Is there a republican anywhere who will boldly and publicly approve and defend them? The mass of that party in this county and in this State consists of those who denounced them with bitterness and fury, and its principal leaders here and elsewhere repudiate and pointedly condemn the property of instituting two territorial governments. This presented a new opportunity of agitation, which was improved with pertinacious zeal. A bill was finally reported conferring upon the territorial legislatures of Nebraska
and Kansas full power to legislate upon "all rightful subejects of legislation." It sholished the line prescribing

[concleded to word of the fourth judicial district of Louisiana for an associate justice of the supreme court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Spofford, when Land, democrat, was elected to succeed him.

Luther Atwood, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improve in extraction of velatile oils, &c., from coal.

E. G. Atwood, of Derby, Coun., for improvemental control of the control of on Barlow, of New York, N. Y.; for im

John K. Barney, of Warten, R. I.; for improved gauge for contents of casks, &c.

James H. Beardsley, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in composition for paints.

W. T. Boggs, of Cincinnati, O.; for improved mode of opening and closing farm gates.

Otis Breden, of St. Louis, Mo.; for improvement in manufacture of wrought mails.

Benj. Bunce, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in cut-off valves for steam engines.

Erastus T. Bussell and Jos. Smith, of Cincinnati, O.; for improved liquid gauge.

Augustas C. Carey, of Ipswich, Mass.; for improved carpet sweeper.

Josephus Chandler, of Attics, Ohio; for improvement manufacture of sheet iron. Benj. Chemut, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improved post

for clothes lines.

Juo. S. Clark, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for Improver rangement of means for making tight joints aroun faucets of water-coolers. Josiah P. Clark, of Portland, Me.; for improv C. K. Cuckler, of Columbus, Ohio; for improve

T. J. Davis, of Scroepell, N. Y., and J. B. War olney, N. Y.; for improvement in machines for neavy weights.

Rufus Dawes, of Washington, D. C.; for improven hammer heads.

Jno. Dickson, of New Castle, Pa.; for improven

ine propeller.

H. Ehrbart, of Muscatine, Iowa; for improved paddle

wheel.

Rosewell H. Fisher, of Claremont, N. H.; for improvement in harvesters.

Perry G. Gardiner, of New York, N. Y.; for Improv

ment in furnaces for tempering steel.

Ebenezar Gordon, of New York, N. Y.; for photograph Wm. Halderman, of Freeport, Ill.; for improved staveointer.

Thomas R. Hartell, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improved apparatus for making glass stoppers for bottles, &c.

Jacob S. Haskell, of Salem, Mass.; for improved wri-

Geo. W, Hubbard, of West Meriden, Conn.; for in

Geo. W, Hubbard, of West Meriden, Conn.; for improvement in sewing machines.

Peter H. Jacksc., of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in construction of metallic side pavements.

Isaac G. Johnson, of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.; for improvement in bottles for containing mercury.

Josec Johnson and Rufus Lapham, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in water guages for steam boilers.

Wm. Kearney, of Newark, N. J.; for improvement in hoisting lacks.

noisting jacks.

Wm. D. Leavitt, of Cincinnati, O; for improved rewing machine. Geo. Mallery, of Watertown, Conn.; for improved hoop skirts.
C. B. Matthews, of Oquawka, Ill.; for improven

Rufus Maxwell, of Tucker county, Va.; for improved bedstead.

Henry McClay, of Niles, Mich.; for improved combined mop and brush.

Jno. B. Mitchell, of Wayne, N. Y.; for improved field

James Noble, of Monongahela Borough, Pa.; for in proved rolls for planishing iron.
Charles John Christian Peterson, of Davenport, Iowa;
for improvement in coffee roasters.
Wm. Reancy, of Berzilla, Ga.; for improvement in

ploughs.

Adam R. Reese, of Phillipsburgh, N. J.; for improved raking attachment to barvesters.

Albert C. Richard, of Newtown, Conn.; for improvement in clasps for metallic or other flexible bands.

Henry R. Robbins, of Baltimore, Md.; for burglar

alarm.

Marshall S. Root, of Medina, O; for improvement in seeding machines.

Exa C. Rowland, of Phelps, N. Y; for improved method of opening and closing farm gates, by approach-

Van Buren Ryerson, of New York, N. Y.; for improved

submarine explorer.

Sacob S. Simmerman, of Glassborough, N. J.; for improvement in method of applying electricity during extraction of teeth.

Joseph D. Smith, of Lancaster, O.; for improvement in

Wm. Steele, of Wheeling, Va.; for improved machi-for outling staves from the belt. Thos. S. Stevens, of Pepperell, Mass.; for improveme

James Swan, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improv Lemuel T. Wells, of Cincincinnati, O.; for paper feeder for printing presses.
Samuel H. Whitaker, of Cincinnati, O.; for Improve

Samuel H. Whitaker, of Cincinnati, O.; for improvement in nut machines.

Linus Yale, ir., of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improved device for adjusting to a right angle, the joiner's square.

Stephon S. Burlingame, of Warwick, B. I., assignor to himself and Wm. Taylor, of said Warwick; for improvement in bank locks.

George S. Bosworth, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to Anson Atwood, of said Troy; for improvement in manufacturing car-wheels of cast iron.

George W. Daniels, of Waltham, Mass., assignor to himself and Abraham Fuller, of said Waltham; for improved lathe for cutting screws from wire.

Thomas Morrison, of New York, N. Y., assignor to Anron S. Solomon, of said New York; for improved chronometer escapement.

DESIGN.

Albert C. Randall, of Providence, R. I.; for design for

It affords us pleasure to state that, by a letter from Hou, F. W. Pickens, our minister at the Russian court, we learn that himself, the members of the legation, and his family were well, and much pleased with their experience, thus far, of life in St. Petersburgh. We take the liberty of copying a few observations of general imprenance.

experience, thus far, of life in St. Petersburgh. We take the liberty of copying a few observations of general importance:

The interests of the two governments (the Russian and American) are becoming daily more intimate. Our increasing actilements and trade in California and on the Pacific are bringing us into intercourse with Russian possessions on the Amoor river and the Asiatic coast, as well as with their possessions in America. The trade of the Amoor river is immense—something like \$30,000,000 a year—and growing very rapidly.

I have consuls under my jurisdiction through Azia as well as in Europe, and their reports and accounts to me bring me into official communication with a large portion of the globe. I had no idea that the actual business of this office was as extensive and important as it is. We have large American merchant houses in this city; and American ships at Cronstalt are more numerous than those of any other nation except Great Britain. Thirteen ships arrived this season direct from Charleston and Now Orleans loaded with cotton, without having touched at Liverpool at all, as has heretofore been the case. The direct trade must increase every year. Manufactures in cotton are increasing immensely about Moscow; and one may see loads of cotton here every day in the streets, passing to the railroad for that point.

Emigrants by hundreds continue to arrive in New Or-leans, notwithstanding the yellow fever. The number of deaths on Thursday was 48, and on Saturday 30.